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## Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Interagency Handbook Reference Conditions

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**PNVG Code:** WPNH

**Potential Natural Vegetation Group:** Conifer Northern Hardwood Forest

**Geographic Area:** Appalachian Mountains south to northern GA. Also New England, NY, and the northern parts of PA, MI, and WI.

**Description:** Mesic to somewhat xeric sites over a broad range of topographic conditions including ravines, valley flats, sheltered low ridges, open north-facing slopes at high elevations, and steep, exposed slopes. Soils are usually acidic and species diversity tends to be low. The characteristic species are eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*); this includes both pine-hemlock forest and pine-hemlock-hardwood forest. Dominant associates include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*), and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*); other common associates include beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), striped maple (*A. pensylvanicum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), mountain maple (*A. spicatum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Canada yew (*Taxus canadensis*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*).

**Fire Regime Description:** Fire Regime Group V. Fire disturbances are severe and affect large patch sizes but are very rare, at 300 to 1,000-year intervals; wind events are much more frequent. Other disturbances, including windthrow, insect attack, and ice storms, usually on a single-tree-gap scale, are more important than fire although they may have pre-disposed the forest to fire during drought conditions.

### Vegetation Type and Structure

Class*	Percent of Landscape	Description
<b>A:</b> post replacement	10	Young stand characterized by white pine, yellow birch, red maple, and white ash; less than 25 yrs old
<b>B:</b> mid-seral closed	30	Intermediate stand dominated by white pine, yellow birch, sugar maple, and northern red oak; 25 - 100 yrs old
<b>E:</b> late- seral closed	60	Mature stand dominated by white pine, hemlock, sugar maple, and yellow birch; over 100 yrs old
Total	100	

\*Formal codes for classes A-E are: AESP, BMSC, CMSO, DLSO, and ELSC, respectively.

### Fire Frequency and Severity

Fire Severity	Fire Frequency (yrs)	Probability	Percent, All Fires	Description
Replacement Fire	650	.0015	94	
Non-Replacement Fire	10,000	.0001	6	
All Fire Frequency*	650	.0016	100	

\*All Fire Probability = sum of replacement fire and non-replacement fire probabilities. All Fire Frequency = inverse of all fire probability (previous calculation).

## References

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATION (if applicable):

## VDDT File Documentation

Assumptions: Patch-size scale is single-tree canopy gaps.

Native American fire was considered but was not determined to be a significant factor.







